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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
DIRECTOR
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1971 TO JUNE 30, 1972



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Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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 Olin Turner _____ Coastal Community Pre-Release Center
 W. F. Farrell _____ Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center
 C. A. Livesay _____ Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 by Section § 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in § 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

Section § 55-291 as referred to in Section § 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Although the South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960, the state correctional system it represents was founded in the 1860's when the General Assembly passed an act to establish a state penitentiary to transfer jurisdiction over convicted prisoners from the counties to the state. The transfer of jurisdiction back to the counties began two decades later and, by the late 1930's, county supervisors assumed full authority to choose keeping convicts in road construction or transferring them to the state. Thus, a state system of correctional facilities has survived.

When the original State Penitentiary was completed, it was a single granite building, without sewage and plumbing facilities and was designed to hold 400 convicts of both sexes and of all ages. During the first several decades of existence a pattern of expansion and innovation developed in such areas as the introduction of farming in 1877, segregation of young boys from older prisoners in 1893, allowing chaplains to conduct service in 1903, construction of a hospital in 1905, estab-

lishment of a chair factory as the first prison industry in 1917, and the authorization to construct a women's building in 1937.

Overcrowdedness and alleged mismanagement prevailed. Following a surge of public interest in existing Penitentiary conditions, the Legislature appointed a committee in 1959 to investigate the situation. As a result, the South Carolina Department of Corrections was established in 1960. This reorganization produced the most progressive decade in correctional reform in South Carolina, leading to improved treatment programs and a system of decentralization which forms the current overall structure of the Department.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS AND DIVISIONS

INSTITUTIONS

The present state correctional system has emerged from one single institution formerly known as the State Penitentiary. This same building has undergone considerable renovations, renamed the Central Correctional Institution, and is the major element in the total system. Presently, there are fifteen other institutions representing different categories of establishments which have been created to reflect the changing needs, objectives and reflecting new emphases in correctional procedures. The modern emphasis of individual, differential treatment and community-based rehabilitation is evident from the variety of design with proper consideration for the length of confinement, degree of security, type of inmate, and specialized functions.

Under normal design standards, the sixteen institutions have a total capacity of 2,994. Excluding Central Correctional Institution, individual capacities range from 48 to 300. Each of them has its individual target groups and characteristics. (Details are in Table 1)

Currently, 12 out of 16 institutions are minimum security facilities. The only maximum-medium security institution, Central Correctional Institution, is capable of housing 1,100. The two maximum security facilities are the Reception and Evaluation Center (90) and the Maximum Detention Retraining Center (139). Of the 12 minimum security facilities,

TABLE I

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION

INSTITUTION	Year Of SCDC Use (Year Of Construction)	Location	Degree Of Se- curity	Normal Capa- city	Average Popu- lation FY	Actual Population		Characteristics Of Inmates (Sex and Age)
					1971-72	6/27/71	6/27/72	
Reception and Evaluation Center	1967 (1920's)	Downtown Columbia	Maximum	90	133	156	183	Male all ages
Maximum Detention Retraining Center	1968 (1958)	Downtown Columbia	Maximum	139	112	121	113	Male
Central Correctional Institution	1860's (1860's, but partially renovated)	Downtown Columbia	Medium- Maximum	1,100	1,514	1,640	1,652	Male all ages
Manning Correctional Institution	1962 (1962)	6 miles north of Columbia	Medium	300	368	339	384	Male between ages 17 to 25
Walden Correctional Institution	1951 (1951)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	74	60	60	57	Male -- trustee grade inmates all ages
Goodman Correctional Institution	1970 (1970)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	84	69	58	80	Male -- geriatric and handicapped
Harbison Correctional Institution for Women	1964 (1925)	Irmo, 13 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	110	121	121	168	Female all ages
Wateree River Correctional Institution	1892 (1952 original building replaced)	10 miles south of Camden, 30 miles east of Columbia	Minimum	300	286	299	294	Male -- 90 of 300 are youthful offenders. The rest are adults

INSTITUTION	Year of SCDC Use (Year of Construction)	Location	Degree Of Security	Normal Capacity	Average Population FY 1971-72	Actual Population 6/27/71 6/27/72		Characteristics Of Inmates (Sex and Age)
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	1966 (1966)	20 miles north of Charleston	Minimum	February 1, 1972: 144 — Effective Feb. 1, 1972: 240	149	141	225	Male first offenders between ages 17 to 25
Givens Youth Correction Center	1969 (Before 1949)	In Simpsonville — 12 miles east of Greenville	Minimum	76	74	65	75	Male between ages 17 to 25
Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center	1970 (1930)	Spartanburg	Minimum	60	48	46	47	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs
Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center	1968 (1947)	Greenville	Minimum	60 at old site 120 at new site	49	46	56	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs
Coastal Community Pre-Release Center	1970 (1970)	Charleston	Minimum	62	45	37	41	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs
Pre-Release Center	1964 (1938)	9 miles west of Columbia	Minimum	129	123	49	117	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs
Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center	1968 Unknown	West Columbia	Minimum	54	46	47	50	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs
Catawba Community Pre-Release Center	October 1971 (1954)	4 miles south of Rock Hill	Minimum	48	21	—	29	Male, all ages — in- mates on work release or accelerated pre- release programs

six are community pre-release centers, one is a farm, two are exclusively for younger offenders (age 17 to 25), one is for females of all ages, one is for the male aged and handicapped, and one is for trustee grade inmates of all ages. While the six community pre-release centers have normal capacities between 48 and 120, the other minimum security institutions have normal capacities ranging from 76 to 300. There is only one medium security institution and it accommodates male youths, with a design capacity of 300.

Other than the 16 institutions listed in Table 1, facilities of the Department also include a hospital and the Stoney Psychiatric Building.

Hospital — The hospital, Central Medical Center, serves inmates of all institutions. This building is located in the compound of Central Correctional Institution at 1515 Gist Street in downtown Columbia.

Stoney Psychiatric Center — This is a facility administered jointly with the Department of Mental Health for observation and evaluation of offenders referred by the courts. Severely disturbed inmates of the Department of Corrections are also admitted for treatment. This facility has a capacity of 40 beds and is located in the compounds of Central Correctional Institution.

DIVISIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections has seven administrative divisions as illustrated in the organization charts on pages 11-18. Briefly, each division has its functions as follows:

- A. Division of Community Pre-Release Programs—This division is responsible for the administration and operation of a series of local pre-release centers over the State. Currently six such centers are operating to provide state-wide coverage. These institutions are operated to provide a transitional work and living experience in local communities of the state for inmates prior to their discharge from the Department.
- B. Division of Research, Planning, and Development—This division has responsibility for the development of a re-

search program for the department encompassing both improved institutional management and inmate rehabilitation. As a function of this primary responsibility, the division also acts as the planning elements for the Department and has single responsibility for the operation of the Department's data processing center and federal grants development.

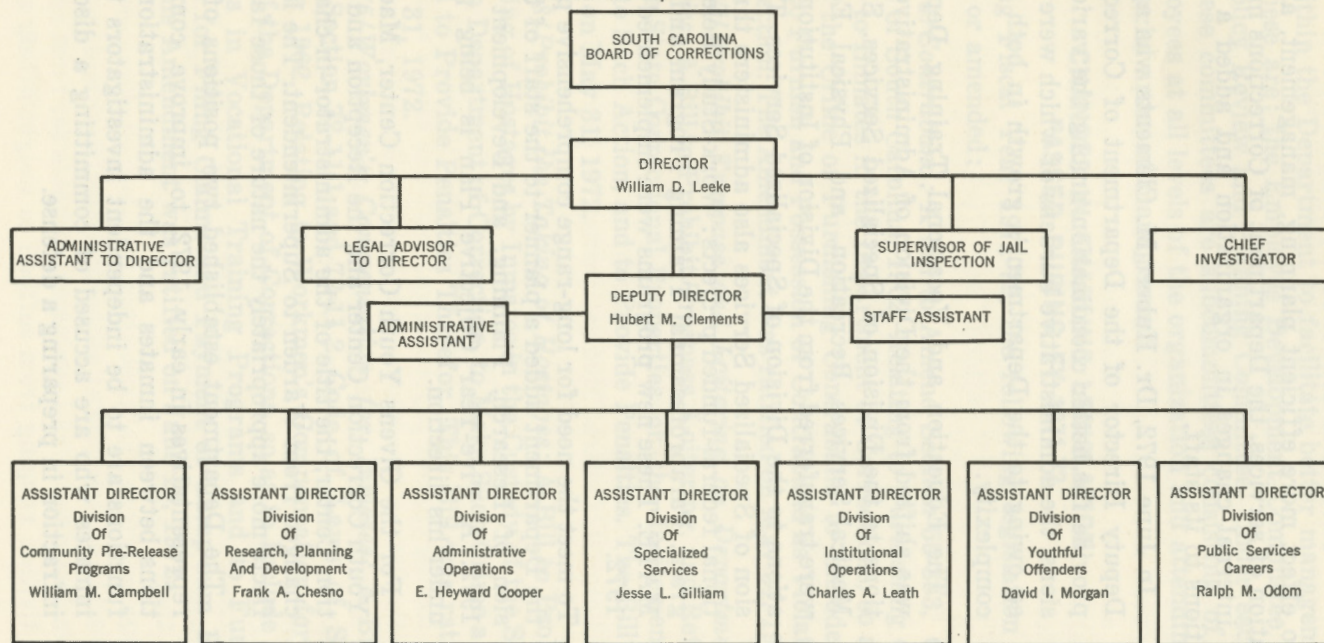
- C. Division of Administrative Operations—This division has responsibility for a series of staff functions including, 1) correctional industries, 2) personnel, 3) commissary, 4) purchasing and property control and 5) financial operations (bookkeeping and internal auditing).
- D. Division of Specialized Services—This division is responsible for the development of specialized treatment and rehabilitation services of the Department. These services include, 1) social work, 2) psychiatric services, 3) pastoral care, 4) psychological services, 5) medical service, 6) education, 7) recreation and physical education, 8) drug treatment program, 9) classification, 10) work-study release, 11) paraprofessional training, 12) project mate, and 13) volunteer service. This division also provides a primary liaison for the Department with other state agencies providing cooperative staff services, such as the State Agency for Vocational Rehabilitation.
- E. Division of Institutional Operations—This division is primarily responsible for the operation of the major institutions of the Department. These institutions currently number ten and are largely located in the Columbia metropolitan area. This division also has responsibility for a range of associated staff service functions such as: 1) facility maintenance, engineering and construction, 2) food service and canteens, 3) correctional officer training, 4) agriculture, and 5) transportation and communication.
- F. Division of Youthful Offenders—This division was created as a function of the Department in 1968 primarily to provide specialized care of youthful offenders under indeterminate sentencing. This program function essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department. The division provides a complete range of administrative, evaluative and aftercare serv-

ices tailored to the youthful offender. It does not, however, operate separate institutions for the inmates. This division provides specialized caseworkers and counselors within the institutions of the Department.

- G. Division of Public Service Careers—This division performs a special program function for the Department in administering a federal program developed to train correctional officers from the ranks of minority and low income persons.

By Section § 55-587 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Department has the responsibility of enforcing minimum standards within the county-city correctional system. This responsibility is performed by the *Jail and Prison Inspection Division* which is a functional unit directly under the Director. Staff of this division inspect city and county jails within the state, prepare reports and submit recommendations for improvement of conditions, and a more standardized system.

**ORGANIZATION CHART
Of The
South Carolina Department of Corrections**



INTERNAL CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

To effect more efficient planning, management, and coordination of services, the Department of Corrections made several internal changes in organization and added a few key positions to its staff.

1. In June 1972, Dr. Hubert M. Clements was appointed Deputy Director of the Department of Corrections to provide for better coordination among the various divisions, the administrative burdens of which were increased owing to the Department's growth in both size and complexity.
2. The Education and Vocational Training Department was shifted from the Division of Administrative Operations to the Division of Specialized Services. Similarly, Medical Services, Recreation, and Physical Education were transferred from the Division of Institutional Operations to the Division of Specialized Services. The Division of Specialized Services also administers three additional federal-funded projects: Work-Study Release Program, Paraprofessional Training Program and Project MATE. These new programs were implemented in June, 1972.
3. To meet the need for long-range comprehensive planning, the Department added a planner to the staff of the Division of Research, Planning, and Development in early 1972. A Five-Year Objective Plan is being prepared under his direction.
4. For the Givens Youth Correction Center, MacDougall Youth Correction Center and the Reception and Evaluation Center, the title of the administrator-in-charge was changed from Warden to Superintendent. The latter reflects more appropriately the nature of those facilities.
5. The Department established two positions of inmate representatives in early 1972 to improve communications between inmates and the administration. Their functions are to be independent investigators to assist inmates who are accused of committing a disciplinary infraction in preparing a defense.

6. Two permanent staff committees were established within the Department to facilitate better management. These are: the Employee Development Committee and Policy Review and Planning Committee. Under each of these committees are subcommittees consisting of employees at all levels of the organization and attending to special areas of management.

CHANGES IN ENABLING LEGISLATION PASSED DURING FY 1971-72

During Fiscal Year 1971-72, the following legislation was enacted or amended:

R.1516/Contraband: A bill to Amend Section 55-383, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1962, Relating to Furnishing Contraband to Inmates in the Department of Corrections, so as to Expand the Crime of Furnishing Contraband to Include Attempts to Furnish and Possession of Contraband as Violations of the Section. The Amendment was ratified on May 31, 1972.

R.1517/Prohibit Trespass and Loitering on Departmental Properties: A Bill to Prohibit Trespass, Loitering, and Refusal to Leave State Correctional Properties or the Incitement of Others to Such Action, and to Provide Penalties. The Bill was ratified on May 31, 1972.

R.1518/Prohibit the Taking of Hostages: A Bill to Prohibit the Taking of Hostages by Inmates in the Custody of the South Carolina Department of Correction, to Make Such Crime a Felony and to Provide Penalties Therefor. This Bill was ratified on May 31, 1972.

R.1575/Workmen's Compensation for Inmates: A Bill to Amend Section 72-11.1 and 72-11.2, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1962, Relating to Workmen's Compensation for Inmates of the Department of Corrections, so as to Include Participants in Vocational Training Programs and to Further Provide for Filing Claims and Payment of Lump-sum Benefits. This Amendment was ratified on June 13, 1972.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operates and administers a variety of correctional programs, some of which are either entirely or partly supported by federal grants. There are also programs which are supported by state funds and/or have been in operation over such a long period of time that they are now an established integral part of the system. The Department's programs can be grouped into the following categories:

- A. Institutional Treatment Programs.
- B. Educational, Vocational and Technical Training Programs.
- C. Correctional Industries.
- D. Community-Based Rehabilitation Programs.
- E. Research and Development Programs, and
- F. Special Programs.

A. Institutional Treatment Programs

1. *Medical and Dental Health Care:* A medical staff consisting of full-time and part-time physicians, dentists, nurses and medical technicians provide medical and dental services to the inmate population. The Department's hospital, Central Medical Center, is located in the compound of Central Correctional Institution.
2. *Psychological and Psychiatric Services:* The department's psychiatrist and psychologists provide counseling services for inmates needing such treatment. In addition, inmates having chronic psychological problems can be admitted to the Stoney Psychiatric Center which is staffed by the Department of Mental Health. However, this facility is mainly for observing and evaluating offenders referred by the courts.
3. *Social Services:* The South Carolina Department of Corrections has six social workers who provide counseling and referral services to inmates and, to some extent, their families.
4. *Recreation:* The Recreation Division provides competitive athletic activities at all institutions. Each unit maintains athletic fields and equipment suitable for most sports activities, ranging from softball to weight-lifting and box-

ing; art, hobby and handicraft programs are also available. Approximately 60 men per year participate in the Art Program and the Department holds an art show each year. Four bands are organized in the Department, two of which are permitted to accept and play outside engagements for churches, community clubs, non-profit organizations and South Carolina government-sponsored affairs.

5. *Religion*: Religious programs and counseling interviews conform with the inmate's schedule of rehabilitation treatment. The individual inmate is placed in religious activities which will best help with his personal problems. Each unit of the Department has some form of a chapel for regular Sunday services.

6. *Drug Abuse Treatment*: A Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Program is designed to provide rehabilitation services for incarcerated drug addicts and also provides a large-scale prevention oriented education program. Services include medical treatment, counseling, vocational training in the institutions, activity/talent therapy, ultimate job placement, and family counseling in the community centers.

7. *Alcohol Treatment*: Three alcohol counselors are providing counseling services to inmates who admit having a drinking problem. The South Carolina Commission on Alcoholism has provided funds to the South Carolina Department of Corrections for FY 1972-73, to recruit an alcohol planner who will develop a comprehensive alcohol treatment program.

B. Education, Vocational and Technical Training Programs

1. *Adult Basic Education*: Inmates with less than a fifth grade achievement level are required to enroll in an adult basic education class. This program, to help to alleviate illiteracy, is provided through the cooperation and assistance of the Adult Education Division of the South Carolina State Department of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

2. *State High School Program*: By this program, inmates are able to complete high school work, and upon passing the state examination, receive certificates of high school equivalency.

3. *Vocational Education:* The Department offers a variety of vocational and technical training programs. Examples are: welding, brick masonry, auto mechanics, fender and body repair, barbering, heavy-equipment operation and repair, dental prosthetics, and computer technology. Funding is provided through numerous interagency agreements and federal grants.
4. *Higher Education:* For inmates with a high school education, the Department provides opportunities for further advancement at college level. Twenty-seven (27) inmates are currently enrolled in full-time college courses offered at the Central Correctional Institution and conducted by the University of South Carolina.

C. Correctional Industries:

The Correctional Industries Division of South Carolina Department of Corrections provides a work program for inmates. This serves the purposes of driving away idleness, motivating inmates to work and offer a modest source of income from incentive pay. The Department's Industries Division is coordinated with vocational training programs, and include such products as: bedclothing for penal and mental institutions, metal signs, vehicle license tags, furniture for schools and offices, and re-bound textbooks for the State Department of Education. This division also offers re-upholstery services.

D. Community Pre-Release Programs

1. *Community Pre-Release Programs:* The South Carolina Department of Corrections operates two community pre-release programs — a 30-day program and a 120-day accelerated program. The 30-day program was started in 1964 in an effort to assist inmates in the transition from prison to the free society. Inmates were transferred to a minimum security institution and given counseling and pre-release training on a variety of topics ranging from etiquette to driver education. The 120-day accelerated program was established in January, 1968, encompassing the last 120 days of incarceration and incorporating work release principles. This program permits the selected inmates to live in a community pre-release center under supervisory control and work in the community using skills which he has learned or improved while incarcerated.

2. *Work Release Program*: The South Carolina Department of Corrections started its work release program in March, 1966 to provide selected inmates with a longer period of transition and gainful employment in the community. Inmates participating in this program are transported daily to jobs in private business within the community, and are returned at night to community centers. Wages earned by these inmates are used to pay for their room, board, and transportation costs, and to send home to support families or for purchasing personal items. A similar but less extensive work-release program exists for female inmates. Presently, the Department has five community pre-release/work-release centers located in or near population centers of the State.
3. *Project Transition*: In coordination with the work-release programs, the South Carolina Department of Corrections also operates *Project Transition*, which is designed to obtain quality employment for inmates on work release or for ex-offenders of the Department after they undergo four weeks of pre-employment and adjustment training. Job development/placement specialists work with employers throughout the State to secure quality employment opportunities. Job coaches and volunteers work with ex-offenders after employment and facilitate their adjustment in the community.
4. *Furloughs and Passes*: Furloughs and passes allow inmates to be away from the institution for a short period of time. Three furloughs of 48-hour duration are allowed annually; during Easter, Labor Day and Christmas. Passes of shorter duration are now being used as an incentive measure at the community pre-release centers. Passes are discretionary and are of 24-30 hours duration.
5. *Work Study Release Program*: Selected inmates are placed in a work-study release center in the community where they enroll in a technical or higher education curriculum. They also work part-time or full-time, while learning, and are expected either to pay for room and board or to reimburse the Department at a later date. This program is a 12-month pilot project funded in June, 1972, by the U.S. Department of Labor as a subcontract of the Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program.

E. Research and Development Programs

1. *Court Decisions Research Project*: The South Carolina Department of Corrections' Research, Planning and Development Division completed its Court Decisions Research Project in June, 1972. This two year study of court cases relating to corrections resulted in the publication of *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* which fills a major void in both correctional and legal literature with practical applicability and complete legal analysis. This publication is available to the public through the Correctional Development Foundation, Inc., Post Office Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202.
2. *Collective Violence Research Project*: This is an 18-month research project which the South Carolina Department of Corrections started in August, 1971, with a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The objective is to obtain a better understanding of the causes and conditions which foment riots and disturbances in correctional institutions and to suggest constructive approaches for dealing with these causes and conditions so that riots and disturbances can be more effectively prevented.
3. *Comprehensive Management Information Study*: In July, 1971, the South Carolina Department of Corrections launched a comprehensive management information study with the objective of developing a model system to provide timely and accurate information concerning the inmate population and the utilization of the Department's resources. The inmate data will be made available for both research and rehabilitation purposes, the management data will permit more efficient and effective use of funds, resources, and facilities. This study was completed in June, 1972, and the proposed system was implemented shortly after.

F. Special Programs

1. *Youthful Offender Division*: South Carolina in recent years has recognized the particular problems of the younger public offenders who have come before the courts. The South Carolina Legislature demonstrated its concern for

the youthful offender problem by enacting the Youthful Offender Act in 1968. The legislation gave the South Carolina Department of Corrections the opportunity and responsibility for a basic and statewide program for youthful offenders between the ages of 17 and 21 years.

Certain cases, by written consent of the individual, can be extended through age 24. The Department's Youthful Offender Division administers a comprehensive and integrated program for rehabilitation of youthful offenders, including evaluation and diagnostic services, a variety of training programs, regular case reviews, counseling, placement services and supervision upon release.

2. *Public Service Careers Program:* The South Carolina Department of Corrections implemented this project to recruit, train and place disadvantaged persons in the correctional career field. It is demonstrating great potentials for improving corrections as well as alleviating unemployment.

3. *Staff Training and Development Project:* This is a program which the South Carolina Department of Corrections administers as a unit within the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. This program, funded in June 1972 by the United States Department of Labor as a subcontract of the Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program, provides a comprehensive training program for correctional employees. Courses offered include Corrections, Criminal Justice Administration, Criminology, Human Relations, and Counseling. Program participants also undergo a period of on-the-job training.

4. *Paraprofessional Training Program:* It is the goal of this project to identify inmates who have the potential to help others and to then train them to be effective helpers. Additionally trained ex-offenders will be utilized as counselors and counselor aides in a number of projects currently in the planning stage. This program is also funded by the United States Department of Labor as a subcontract of Comprehensive Offender Rehabilitation Program.

**FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY OR APPROVED
FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 7-1-71 to 6-30-72**

A. ACTION GRANTS FROM LEAP

1. Continuation/expansion of a Research Program for the SCDC

Purpose: To continue and expand services offered by the Research Division of the SCDC

Project Period: April 1, 1971 to March 30, 1972 — \$68,965
April 1, 1972 to March 30, 1973 — \$75,000

2. Expansion of Professional Services by securing appropriate personnel.

Purpose: To provide a social services supervisor, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a psychometrist and a facilities planner for the SCDC.

Project Period: December 1, 1970 to April, 1972 — \$52,800
May 1, 1972 to April 30, 1973 — \$72,028 (addition of a psychologist, two social workers and a secretary)

3. Equipment for the Dental Facility at CCI

Purpose: To purchase dental equipment for CCI and to make renovations to the dental facility.

Project Period: March 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972—\$11,178

4. Radio Equipment for MDRC

Purpose: To purchase and install individual radio equipment for the inmates at MDRC

Project Period: November 15, 1971 to March 31, 1972 — \$6,364

5. Improvements at WRCI

Purpose: To make necessary improvements at WRCI

Project Period: February 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972 — \$100,000

6. Expansion of Social Services at CCI

Purpose: To employ two social workers and a secretary

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972 — \$21,758

7. Higher Education Program for Offenders in the SCDC

Purpose: To continue the college program for inmates through the summer of '71

Project Period: June 15, 1971 to June 14, 1972 — \$5,000

8. *Improvement of a Community-Based Regional Correctional Facility for Youthful Offenders*

Purpose: To provide renovations to the gym at GYCC

Project Period: November 1, 1970 to April 30, 1972 — \$10,500

9. *Partial Renovation of a Community Correctional Center*

Purpose: To provide renovations to Catawba Community Pre-Release Center

Project Period: June 1, 1971 to August 1, 1971 — \$1,109.

10. *Construction at Hopewell and Catawba Community Pre-Release Centers*

Purpose: To provide renovations and necessary construction to these two pre-release centers

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972 — \$26,782

11. *Equipment and Supplies at Hopewell and Catawba Community Pre-Release Centers*

Purpose: To equip and supply these two centers

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972 — \$52,918

12. *Expansion of the Recreational Program in the SCDC*

Purpose: To employ three recreational specialists for the Department and to purchase a limited amount of recreational equipment

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 — \$30,000

13. *Expansion of Social Services*

Purpose: To employ two additional social workers and a secretary for the social services division

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 — \$20,178

14. *Use of Volunteers in the Parole and Aftercare of the Youthful Offender*

Purpose: To continue the volunteer program for youthful offenders

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 — \$46,866

15. *Continuation of Facilities Planner*

Purpose: To continue the employment of the facilities planner

Project Period: May 1, 1972 to April 30, 1973 — \$7,972

16. *Expansion of Education Programs in the SCDC*

Purpose: To install learning labs at CCI, HCIW, WRCI, and MCI

Project Period: November 1, 1971 to October 31, 1972 — \$25,000

17. *Renovations at CCI*

Purpose: To purchase kitchen equipment and make needed renovations to Building #1, upper and lower tunnels, and the kitchen

Project Period: January 24, 1972 to March 31, 1973 — \$100,000

18. *Continuation of Improvements at WRCI*

Purpose: To continue improvements begun last year at WRCI

Project Period: July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 — \$100,000

19 *Purchase of Radio Equipment for the SCDC*

Purpose: To purchase communications equipment for SCDC vehicles

Project Period: December 15, 1971 to December 14, 1972 — \$50,000

B. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS FROM LEAA

1. *Higher Education for Offenders*

Purpose: To continue the college program for offenders through the academic year '71 - '72

Project Period: September 1, 1971 to August 31, 1972 — \$32,000

2. *Use of Volunteers in the Parole and Aftercare of the Youthful Offender*

Purpose: To continue the volunteer program for youthful offenders

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to August 30, 1972 — \$96,000

3. *Project Transition*

Purpose: A multi-phase effort to improve employment opportunities in S. C. for institutionalized offenders about to be returned to the community

Project Period: May 1, 1971 to May 31, 1972 — \$300,069

4. *Utilization of Community Resources for the Female Offender*

Purpose: To provide rehabilitative techniques for female offenders by utilizing community resources

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to October 31, 1972—\$52,879

5. *Systems Study*

Purpose: To develop a model system design for the SCDC's information system to provide appropriate and adequate information on the inmates of the SCDC which can be utilized by treatment and research personnel within the SCDC

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to September 30, 1972 — \$62,708

6. *Project Transition — Continuation*

Purpose: To continue Project Transition

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to May 31, 1973 — \$231,804

C. NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ)

1. *Prevention and Control of Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions*

Purpose: To undertake a comprehensive study of collective violence in correctional institutions across the nation.

Project Period: August 4, 1971 to February 3, 1973 — \$88,192

2. *Court Decisions*

Purpose: To undertake a study of judicial decisions affecting corrections

Project Period: July 1, 1970 to May 31, 1972 — \$65,430

3. *Collective Violence Research Project: Supplemental*

Purpose: To supplement first grant by providing consultants and to conduct detailed study of militant revolu-

tionaries and analysis of negotiation and arbitration techniques

Project Period: February 1, 1972 to February 1, 1973 — \$33,641

D. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. *Public Service Careers*

Purpose: To recruit and train disadvantaged individuals from the community for careers in corrections

Project Period: May 14, 1971 to February 14, 1973 — \$372,987

2. *Project Transition*

Purpose: To continue Project Transition

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to July 31, 1973 — \$298,095

3. *Paraprofessional Counselor Program*

Purpose: To train paraprofessionals for corrections

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to May 31, 1973 — \$44,992

4. *Work-Study Release Program*

Purpose: To upgrade the employability of offenders and to enhance and hasten their release as productive members of society

Project Period: June 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 — \$205,787

5. *Staff Training and Development Project*

Purpose: To develop a training program for all correctional personnel in South Carolina

Project Period: August 1, 1972 to September 30, 1973 \$281,396.89

E. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Program

Purpose: To initiate a comprehensive drug abuse treatment and prevention program

Project Period: July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1973 — \$835,177

F. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

1. *A Community-Based Regional Correctional Facility for Youthful Offenders — Continuation*

Purpose: Continuation of program for youthful offenders at GYCC

Project Period: August 1, 1971 to November 31, 1972 — \$50,000

2. *A Demonstration Project to Train Rehabilitation Clients In A Correctional Institution as Paraprofessionals—Project MATE*

Purpose: To train inmates as paraprofessionals to assist other public offenders

Project Period: June 15, 1972 to October 31, 1973 — \$35,382

EXPENDITURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, FY 1971 - 1972

Expenditure Category

	Personal Service	Other Operating Expenses	Total
I. Administration			
A. General Administration	585,288	224,924	810,212
B. Central Supply Division	44,211	35,549	79,760
C. Jail and Prison Inspection	38,544	16,676	55,220
Total (Administration)	668,043	277,149	945,192
II. Institutional Operations Division			
A. Hospital	210,295	134,020	344,315
B. Manning Correctional Institution	303,578	150,410	453,988
C. Reception and Evaluation Center	114,212	68,375	182,587
D. Central Correctional Institution	1,189,111	750,352	1,939,463
E. Harbison Womens Correctional Institution	157,517	80,676	238,193
F. Wateree River Correctional Institution	173,047	161,407	334,454
G. Walden Correctional Institution	60,896	34,017	94,913
H. MacDougall Youth Correction Center	211,547	130,293	341,840

I.	Goodman Correctional Institution	59,453	43,681	103,134
J.	Stoney Psychiatric Building	25,105		25,105
K.	Givens Youth Correction Center	85,455	68,442	153,897
	Total (Institutional Operations)	2,590,216	1,621,673	4,211,889
III.	Community Correction Centers			
A.	Pre-Release Center	92,906	106,622	199,528
B.	Mid-State Community Center	46,094	36,778	82,872
C.	Blue Ridge Community Center	42,958	42,361	85,319
D.	Piedmont Community Center	53,294	41,093	94,387
E.	Coastal Community Center	53,128	32,650	85,778
F.	Catawba Community Center	33,317	27,554	60,871
G.	Hopewell Community Center		4,748	4,748
	Total (Community Correction Centers)	321,697	291,806	613,503
IV.	Youthful Offender Division	91,847	26,056	117,903
V.	Planning Division			
A.	Agriculture	148,043	250,351	398,394
B.	Pastoral Care	84,971	10,878	95,849
C.	Athletics	26,170	6,696	32,866
D.	Education	87,171	13,279	100,450
E.	Special Items			148,000
F.	Permanent Improvement			10,000
G.	Federal Funded Projects			1,198,954
	Total (Planning Division)			1,984,513
	GRAND TOTAL (SCDC) —	\$7,873,000		

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1. *Causes, Methods, and Preventive Measures of Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions*, prepared for the American Correctional Association, July 1970.
2. *Emerging Rights of the Confined*, June 1972, distributed by the Correctional Development Foundation, Columbia, S. C. 29202.
3. *History and Overview of the South Carolina Department of Corrections*, currently being revised.
4. *First Grade Through College*, Information Report of the Education Department, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1971.
5. *Annual Report of the Community Pre-Release Programs*

6. *Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections*
7. *Inmate Guide*
8. *Operational Manual, Community Pre-Release Programs*
9. *Intercom*, monthly newsletter for employees and inmates prepared by the Division of Research, Planning, and Development.
10. *About Face*, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by inmates.

Pamphlets on the following:

1. Public Service Careers
2. Youthful Offender Division
3. Project Transition

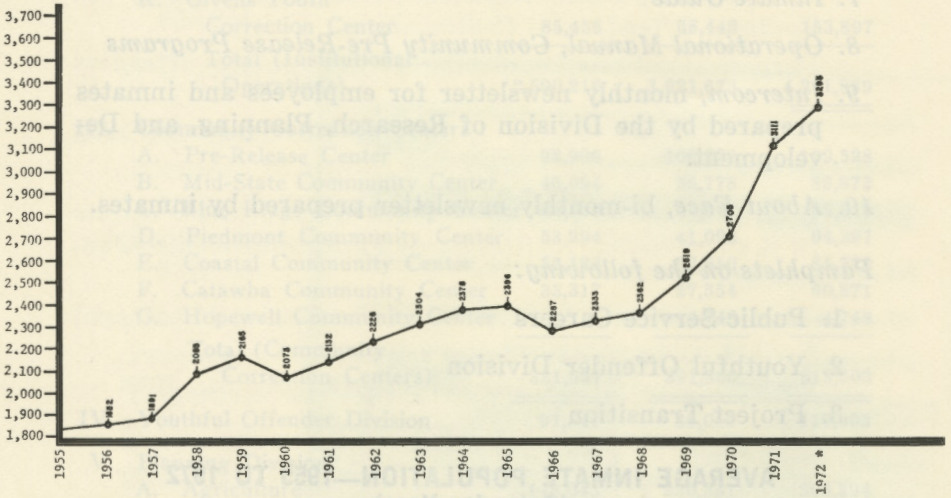
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION—1955 TO 1972
(Calendar Year)

Year	Average Population	Index 1955 - 100	Percentage Increase Over Previous Year
1955	1842	100.	
1956	1852	100.54	+ 0.54%
1957	1891	102.66	+ 2.11%
1958	2085	113.19	+10.26%
1959	2165	117.53	+ 3.84%
1960	2073	112.54	— 4.25%
1961	2132	115.74	+ 2.85%
1962	2226	120.85	+ 4.41%
1963	2304	125.08	+ 3.50%
1964	2378	129.10	+ 3.20%
1965	2396	130.08	+ 0.76%
1966	2287	124.16	— 4.55%
1967	2333	126.66	+ 2.01%
1968	2362	128.23	+ 1.24%
1969	2519	136.75	+ 6.65%
1970	2705	146.85	+ 7.38%
1971	3111	168.89	+15.00%
1972	3293*	178.77	+ 5.85%

* (Based on 9 month's statistics)

Average Inmate Population 1955 - 1972
Calendar Year

Number of Inmates



* Average Inmate Population for 1972 is based on 9 months statistics

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATE POPULATION

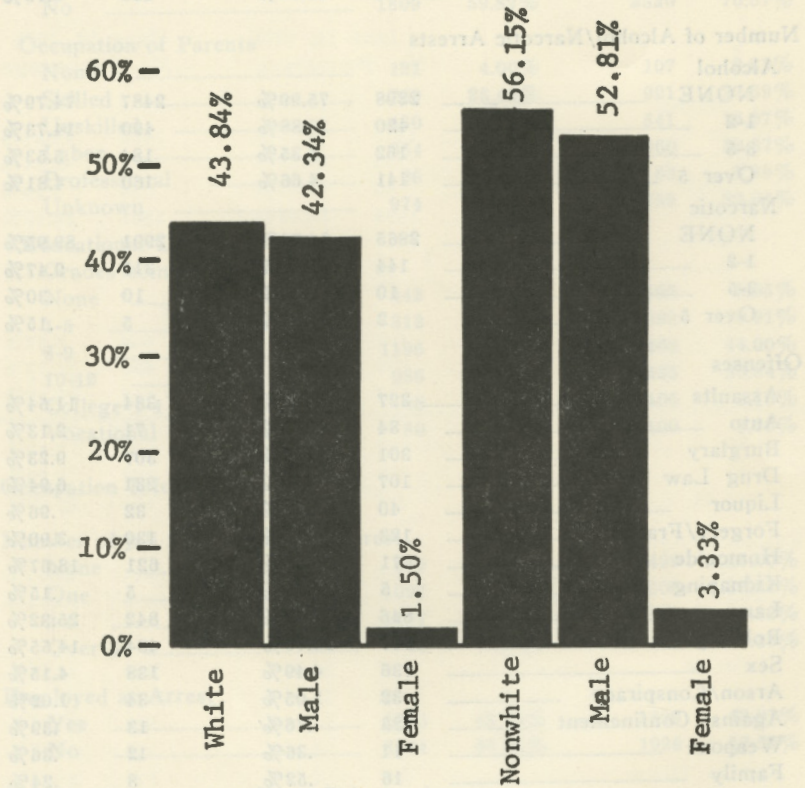
Total Population: 6-14-71 — 3024
6-16-72 — 3325

	June 14, 1971		June 16, 1972	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Race and Sex				
White	1438	47.55%	1458	43.84%
Male	1395	46.13%	1408	42.34%
Female	43	1.42%	50	1.50%
Black	1586	52.44%	1867	56.15%
Male	1507	49.83%	1756	52.81%
Female	79	2.61%	111	3.33%
Age				
Under 19	197	6.51%	202	6.07%
19-21	632	20.89%	690	20.75%
22-24	534	17.65%	648	19.48%
25-27	369	12.2 %	457	13.74%
28-30	264	8.73%	321	9.65%
31-35	303	10.01%	308	9.26%
Over 35	725	23.97%	699	21.02%
Residence Age 16-18				
Rural	1047	34.62%	1415	42.55%
Urban	1977	65.37%	1910	57.44%
Age Leaving Home				
Under 16	937	30.98%	550	16.54%
16-18	1166	38.55%	1328	39.93%
19-21	477	15.77%	569	17.11%
Over 21	163	5.39%	162	4.87%
Still at Home	281	9.29%	716	21.53%
Marital Status				
Single	1406	46.49%	1721	51.75%
Married	799	26.42%	978	29.41%
Divorced/Separated	315	10.41%	377	11.33%
Widow/Widower	73	2.41%	97	2.91%
Other	431	14.25%	152	4.57%
Family Information				
Marital Status of Parents				
Married/Living together	1436	47.48%	1825	54.88%
Separated/divorced	1044	34.52%	823	24.75%
1 parent deceased	160	5.29%	124	3.72%
Both deceased	384	12.69%	553	16.63%

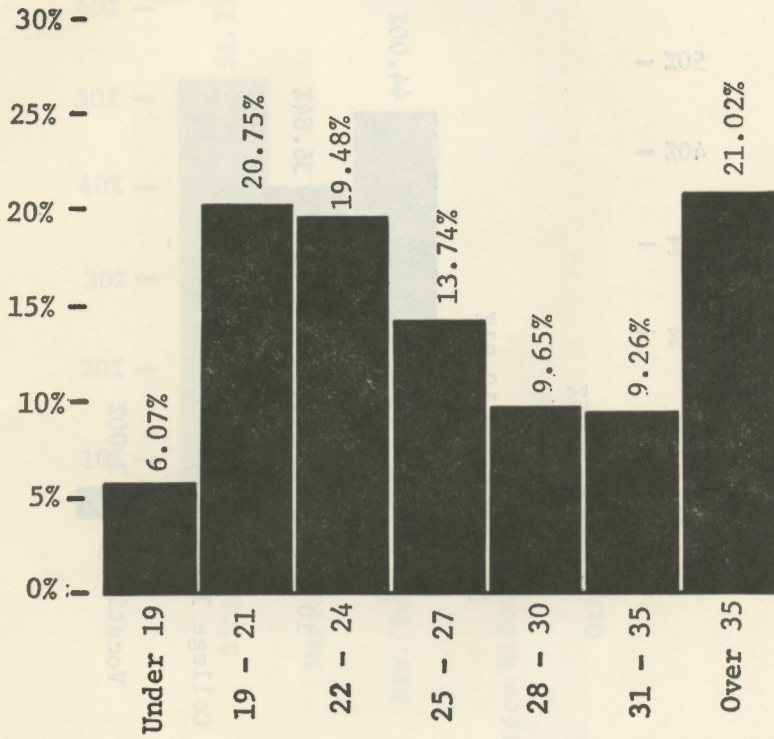
	June 14, 1971		June 16, 1972	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Criminal History in Data				
Yes	1215	40.17%	995	29.92%
No	1809	59.82%	2330	70.07%
Occupation of Parents				
None	121	4.00%	107	3.21%
Skilled	769	25.42%	921	27.69%
Unskilled	480	15.87%	541	16.27%
Labor	654	21.62%	960	28.87%
Professional	26	.85%	63	1.89%
Unknown	974	32.20%	733	22.04%
Educational Level				
Grades completed				
None	442	14.61%	168	5.05%
1-5	312	10.31%	363	10.91%
6-9	1196	39.55%	1463	44.00%
10-12	986	32.6 %	1225	36.84%
College 1-4	88	2.91%	106	3.18%
Vocational	80	2.64%	100	3.00%
Occupation Information				
Number of job 2 years prior to arrest				
None	685	22.65%	499	15.00%
One	1097	36.27%	1206	36.27%
2-5	1157	38.26%	1507	45.32%
Over 5	85	2.81%	113	3.39%
Employed at Arrest				
Yes	1323	43.75%	1399	42.07%
No	1701	56.25%	1926	57.92%
Months Employed in 2 Years Prior to Arrest				
None	685	22.65%	499	15.00%
1-6	398	13.16%	545	16.39%
7-12	447	14.78%	594	17.86%
13-18	356	11.77%	476	14.31%
19-24	1138	37.63%	1211	36.42%
Age First Arrested				
Under 16	971	32.10%	810	24.36%
16-18	1173	38.78%	1340	40.30%
19-21	370	12.23%	539	16.21%
22-25	241	7.96%	292	8.78%
Over 25	269	8.89%	344	10.34%
Condition at Crime This Charge				
Normal	1578	52.18%	2061	61.98%
Drinking/drunk	887	29.33%	926	27.84%

	June 14, 1971		June 16, 1972	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Under Influence of Drugs	143	4.72%	209	6.28%
Other	413	13.65%	125	3.75%
Number of Alcohol/Narcotic Arrests				
Alcohol				
NONE	2298	75.99%	2487	74.79%
1-2	420	13.88%	490	14.73%
3-5	162	5.35%	184	5.53%
Over 5	141	4.66%	160	4.81%
Narcotic				
NONE	2865	94.74%	2991	89.95%
1-2	144	4.76%	315	9.47%
3-5	10	.33%	10	.30%
Over 5	2	.06%	5	.15%
Offenses				
Assaults	327	10.81%	384	11.54%
Auto	84	2.77%	71	2.13%
Burglary	301	9.95%	307	9.23%
Drug Law	107	3.53%	231	6.94%
Liquor	40	1.32%	32	.96%
Forgery/Fraud	123	4.06%	130	3.90%
Homocide	571	18.88%	621	18.67%
Kidnaping	5	.16%	5	.15%
Larceny	846	27.97%	842	25.32%
Robbery	387	12.79%	484	14.55%
Sex	136	4.49%	138	4.15%
Arson/Conspiracy	32	1.05%	34	1.02%
Against Confinement	23	.76%	13	.39%
Weapons	11	.36%	12	.36%
Family	16	.52%	8	.24%
Miscellaneous	14	.46%	10	.30%
Sentence Length				
Youthful Offender Act				
(Indeterminate: 1-6 years)	512	16.93%	634	19.06%
1-3 years	763	25.23%	720	21.65%
4-5 years	365	12.07%	354	10.64%
6-10 years	579	19.14%	670	20.15%
11-20 years	344	11.37%	445	13.38%
21-29 years	104	3.43%	129	3.87%
Life/30 years and over	354	11.70%	369	11.09%
Previous Commitments				
None	411	13.59%	1692	50.88%
1 to 3	725	23.97%	1246	37.47%
Over 3	1887	62.4%	384	11.54%

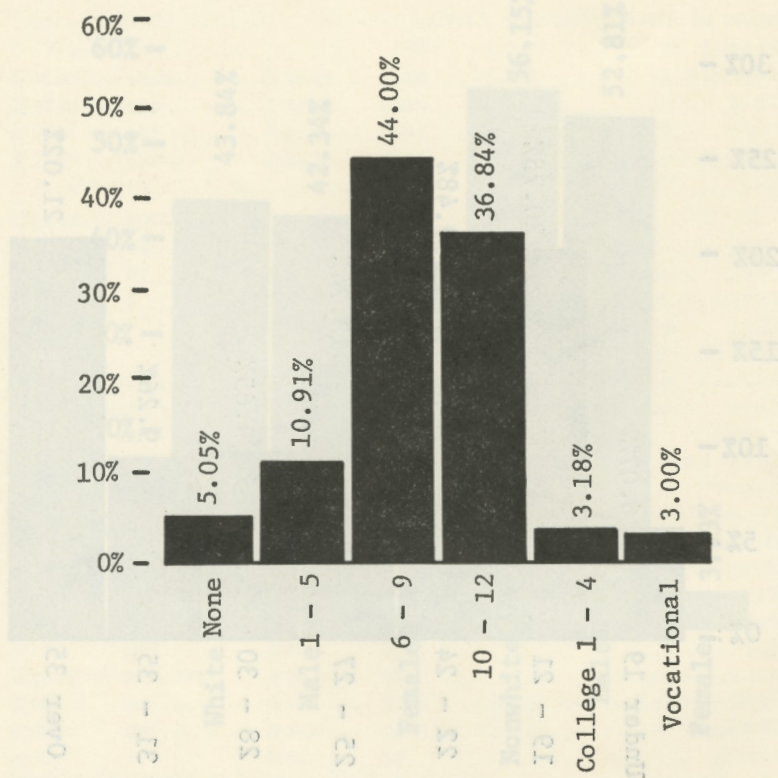
Distribution of Inmate Population Race and Sex



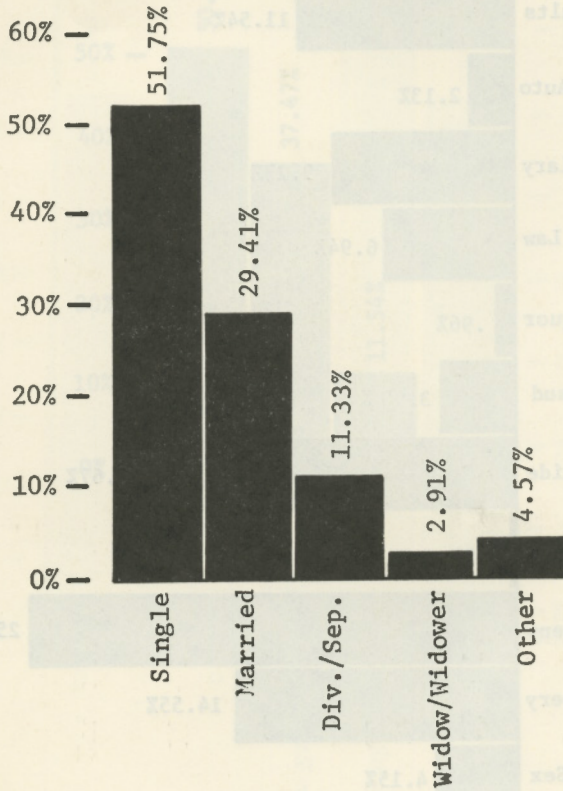
Distribution of Inmate Population by Age



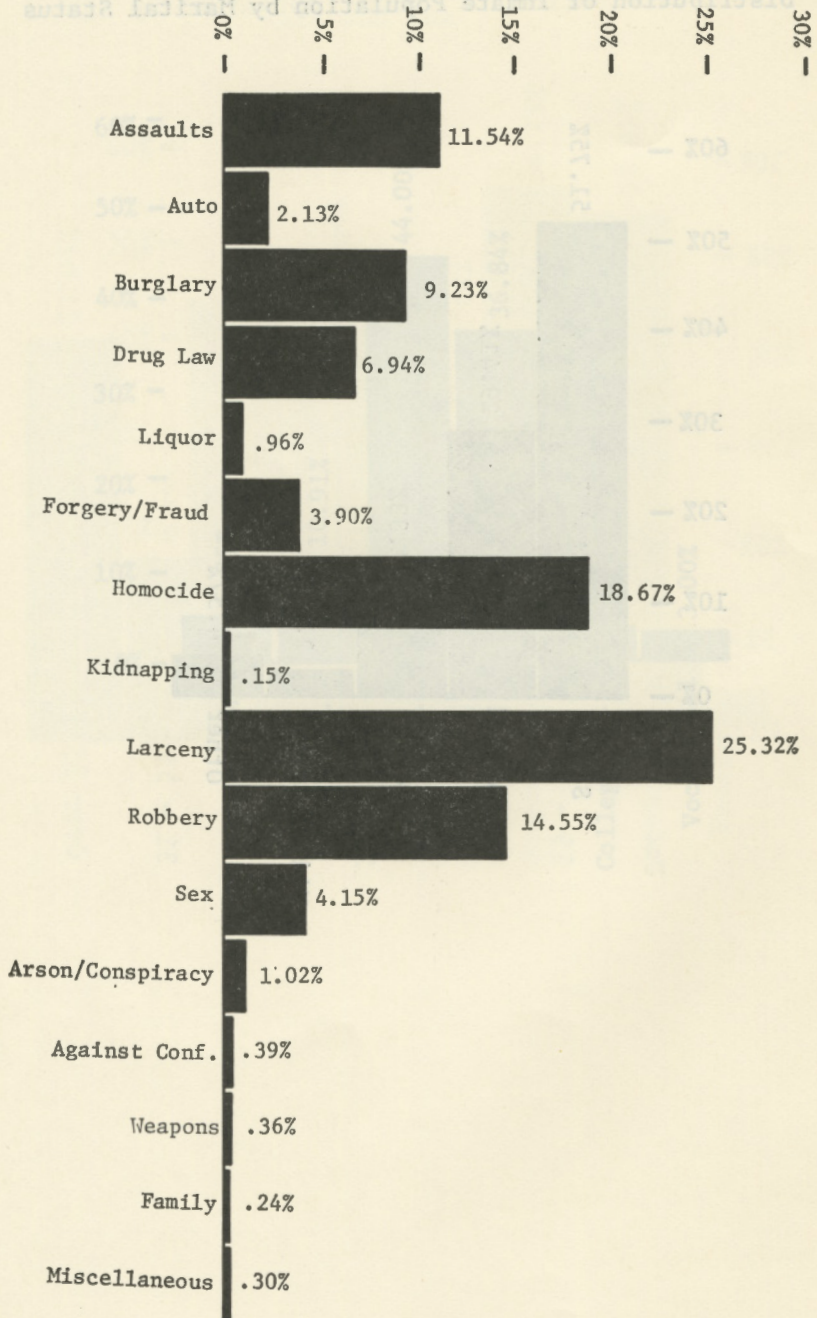
Distribution of Inmate Population by Education Level



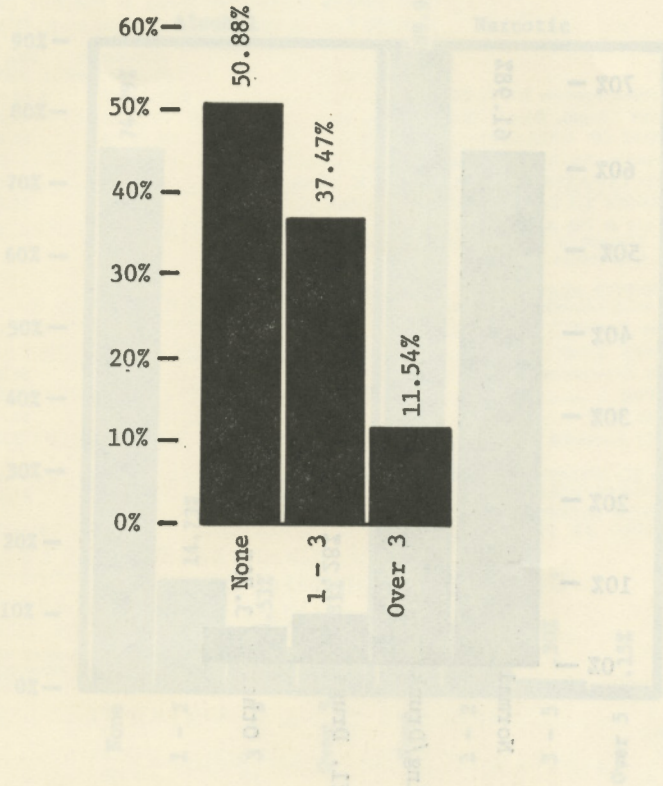
Distribution of Inmate Population by Marital Status



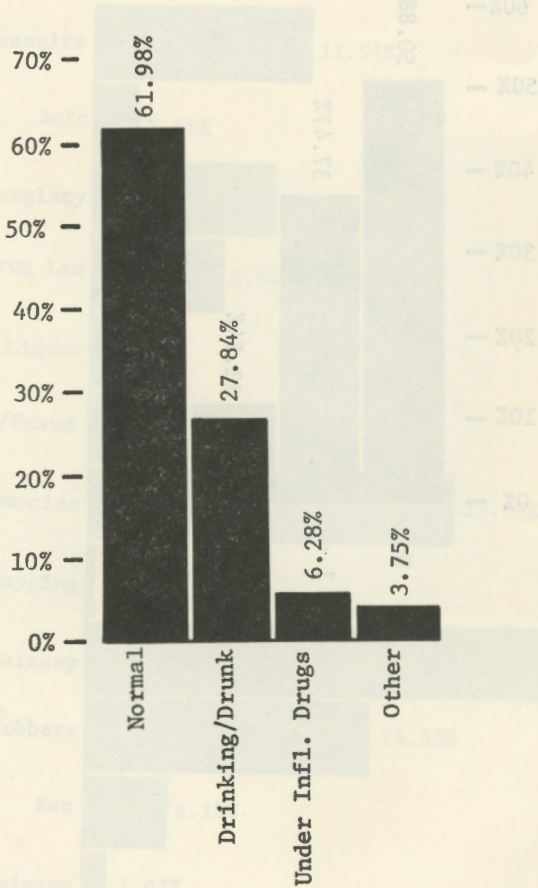
Distribution of Inmate Population by Type of Offense



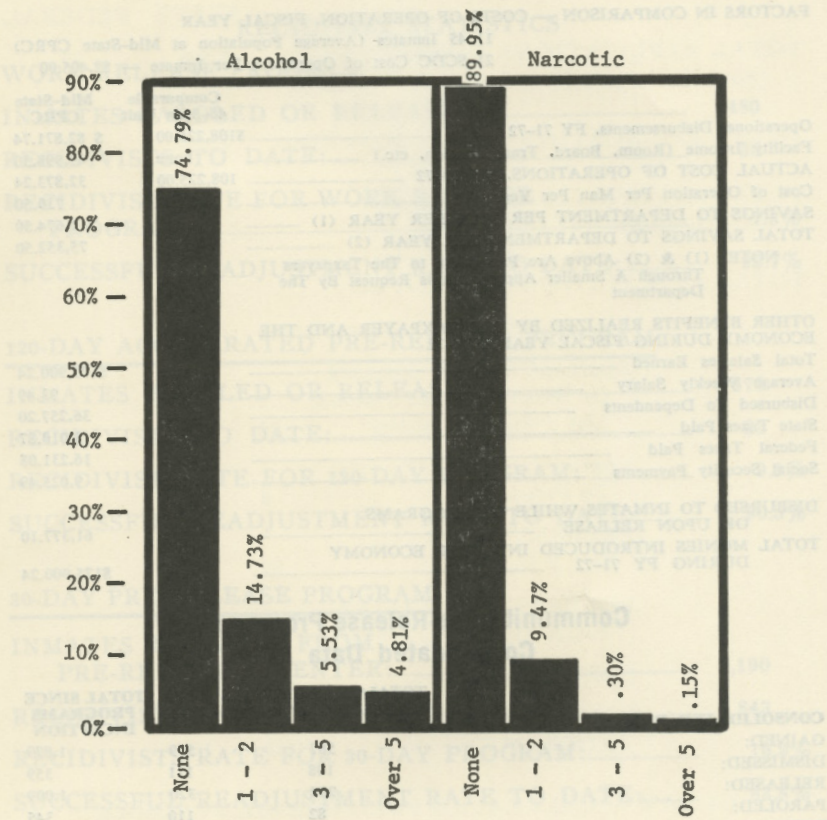
Distribution of Inmate Population by Previous Commitments



Distribution of Inmate Population by
Condition at Crime this Charge



Distribution of Inmate Population by Alcohol and Narcotic Arrests



Institutionalization Vs. Community Pre-Release Programs— A Cost Comparison

FACTORS IN COMPARISON — COSTS OF OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR

- 1) 45 Inmates (Average Population at Mid-State CPRC)
2) SCDC Cost of Operations Per Inmate — \$2,405.00

	Comparable 45-Man Unit	Mid-State CPRC
Operational Disbursements, FY 71-72	\$108,225.00	\$ 82,871.74
Facility Income (Room, Board, Transportation, etc.)	none	49,998.50
ACTUAL COST OF OPERATIONS, FY 71-72	108,225.00	32,873.24
Cost of Operation Per Man Per Year	2,405.00	730.50
SAVINGS TO DEPARTMENT PER MAN PER YEAR (1)	none	1,674.50
TOTAL SAVINGS TO DEPARTMENT PER YEAR (2)	none	75,352.50

NOTE (1) & (2) Above Are Passed On to The Taxpayers
Through A Smaller Appropriations Request By The
Department

OTHER BENEFITS REALIZED BY THE TAXPAYER AND THE ECONOMY DURING FISCAL YEAR 1971-72

Total Salaries Earned	none	\$175,900.24
Average Weekly Salary	none	93.49
Disbursed To Dependents	none	36,257.20
State Taxes Paid	none	3,010.87
Federal Taxes Paid	none	16,231.08
Social Security Payments	none	9,025.49

DISBURSED TO INMATES WHILE ON PROGRAMS OR UPON RELEASE

TOTAL MONIES INTRODUCED INTO THE ECONOMY DURING FY 71-72	none	\$175,900.24
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Community Pre-Release Programs Consolidated Data

CONSOLIDATED REPORT	TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970-71	TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971-72	TOTAL SINCE PROGRAMS INCEPTION
GAINED:	567	559	1,879
DISMISSED:	108	111	359
RELEASED:	284	320	1,009
PAROLED:	82	110	345
TOTAL LOSS:	474	541	1,704
MEN IN PROGRAMS 6-30-72:	175		

INMATES' INCOME

GROSS SALARIES EARNED:	\$608,547.48	\$832,650.09	\$2,782,797.98
DISBURSED TO DEPENDENTS:	\$ 76,192.87	\$124,025.21	\$ 425,091.53
DISBURSED TO INMATES:	\$207,869.21	\$287,706.40	\$ 783,683.75
AMOUNT ON HAND:	\$ 40,176.40	\$ 33,176.91	

STATE AND FEDERAL INCOME

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS:	\$172,761.50	\$213,546.00	\$ 704,586.39
PAID IN STATE INCOME TAX:	\$ 9,741.35	\$ 14,752.76	\$ 41,291.75
PAID IN FEDERAL INCOME TAX:	\$ 60,919.44	\$ 86,612.52	\$ 272,662.91
PAID IN SOCIAL SECURITY:	\$ 26,113.69	\$ 38,099.35	\$ 109,977.17

Community Pre-Release Programs

RECIDIVIST STATISTICS

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

INMATES PAROLED OR RELEASED:.....	480
RECIDIVISTS TO DATE:.....	35
RECIDIVIST RATE FOR WORK RELEASE PROGRAM	7.3%
SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT RATE TO DATE:.....	92.7%

120-DAY ACCELERATED PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

INMATES PAROLED OR RELEASED:.....	870
RECIDIVISTS TO DATE:.....	83
RECIDIVIST RATE FOR 120-DAY PROGRAM:.....	9.5%
SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT RATE TO DATE:.....	90.5%

30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

INMATES RELEASED FROM PRE-RELEASE CENTER:.....	5,190
RECIDIVISTS TO DATE:.....	843
RECIDIVISTS RATE FOR 30-DAY PROGRAM:.....	16.2%
SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT RATE TO DATE:.....	83.8%

CONSOLIDATED RECIDIVIST REPORT—ALL CENTERS

RELEASED OR PAROLED:.....	6,540
RECIDIVISTS TO DATE:.....	961
RECIDIVIST RATE:.....	14.7%
SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT RATE TO DATE:	85.3%

Data Current 6-30-72

Work Release Program

	STATE	FEDERAL
TOTAL APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED (Since Program's Inception):	2,108	92
TOTAL APPLICATIONS DISAPPROVED:	1,308	8
TOTAL APPLICATIONS PENDING FINAL DISPOSITION:	132	0
TOTAL APPLICATIONS APPROVED:	668	84
Approved/Placed On Program:	611	81
Approved/Paroled, Released Or Removed From Pending List Prior to Transfer:	54	0
Approved/Pending Transfer To Program:	3	3
PRESENTLY ON ON PROGRAM:	87	9
RELEASED ON EXPIRA- TION OF SENTENCE:	85	45
PAROLED:	306	15
REMOVED FROM PROGRAM:	133	12

120-DAY ACCELERATED PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM (Includes Youthful Offenders)

TOTAL APPROVED FOR PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (Since Program's Inception):	1,119
PRESENTLY ON PROGRAM:	62
RELEASED OR PAROLED FROM PROGRAM:	870
REMOVED FROM PROGRAM	187

Data Current 6-30-72

